

The Pocahontas Times.

ANDREW PRICE, EDITOR.

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THE FEAST OF BELSHAZZER.

A wholly unnecessary squabble has arisen over the two dinners in New York to which invitations were sent to Colonel Bryan. The silver tongue replied that the owner did not eat with republicans and sinners, and so we divide before we come to the parting of the ways. Senator Jones has addressed a letter to members of the 1898 New York State Democratic convention asking them if they intend to support the national platform. They might with equal justice ask him the same question.

He might argue that he, not having bolted could not be under suspicion, but they could answer that having got what he wanted he had no occasion to bolt.

Bryan says the Democratic club in giving a feast at \$10 a head makes it too plutocratic—a regular Belshazzar feast. But this certainly is an unwarranted criticism. We want men in the party from the richest to the poorest. Better have a rich man for a friend than a foe.

We think the currency question is not the only thing to be considered. There are many things equally important. For either a gold or silver man to quit the party because he does not get a plank in the platform, which would not be lived up to in any event, is like a young man in the camping party.

The men had been working for days to get together the thousand and one things they needed for the camp and had got under way. Presently one man asked, "Where is the cheese?"

"There ain't any," responded the commissary general shortly.

"Well," said the man disgruntled, "I ain't going unless we have cheese."

The man who will lead himself to believe that either gold or silver or both is the one and only thing that makes up a government is about as reasonable.

ARMY BEEF.

ciently bad to please those most anxious to punish the guilty parties whose mismanagement increased the sickness and number of deaths in camps of the young men and boys who had enlisted for the war. The western trip on the part of the commission has developed the fact that General Egan in his hurry or through erroneous ideas of economy ordered an inferior grade of beef, and at other times ignored the government inspectors and allowed meat to be prepared and shipped without inspection. The work of the committee as reported in the daily press has resulted in sustaining the assertions of General Miles; in proving that beef is not a suitable army ration for tropical countries, something England discovered years ago, and our commissary department ought to have known; that the meat was so bad that as much was destroyed as was eaten, that chemicals were used to preserve the meat, and that Chicago beef was in such bad odor with the army that the men preferred to go hungry to eating it.

Suspicion being thrown upon a dish the eater loses all thought of eating it. Call Chicago beef bad and it is ruined for table purposes. A Marlinton merchant informed us the other day that he had not been able to sell any canned or corned beef since the matter was agitated, and no reader of the daily papers takes any chances with tinned beef. This is the first winter that tins of beef have not been extensively sold in this place.

With the proof that much of the beef was spoiled the soldiers can not be blamed for fighting shy of it all. The utter disregard on the part of the commissary department of the needs of the army in forcing upon it repulsive food can not be too highly censured. The Secretary of War could find plenty of evidence to show that the private soldier could have eaten refrigerated crow with impunity, as well as canned crow occasionally, but it would be a long time in educating the soldier up to the point of hankering after it.

It is proposed to change the name of Caldwell to Ingalls. It will still be called well.

THE NEXT LAND ASSESSMENT.

This law goes into effect May 22 1899.

The county court of Pocahontas will recommend to the Board of Public Works three capable and discreet men and the latter will choose a commissioner who shall be a resident free-holder, and who shall not be a land broker or speculator in lands.

Bond required, \$3000. He is to begin his re-assessment on April 1, 1899, or as soon thereafter as possible, and must examine in person all lands, "and shall upon examination and in accordance with his instructions, ascertain and assess the fair cash value thereof, and in such assessment the minerals, mineral waters, oils and gases underlying the surface and location of the land shall be considered in ascertaining the value."

Any person feeling himself aggrieved may within one year after the filing of the re-assessment with the county court apply for relief to the county court, with the right of appeal to the circuit court. The last re-assessment worked some hardships, as the owners of the land did not discover the mistakes until they took up the tax-tickets containing a statement of the valuation when it was too late.

The commissioner shall receive \$3 for each day actually employed, and there are many pains and penalties for those who show favoritism or receive bribes. His pay shall not exceed \$300.

A board of equalization shall consist of four members, one from each Congressional district. Not more than three shall be of the same political faith. These are appointed by the Board of Public Works.

In re: The Football Controversy.

It will take all the high muck-amucks of the Pocahontas Football League sitting as a board to unravel the matters of difference between Academy and Buckeye. We have received a very able statement of the case from Snowden Hoggatt, the captain of the Academy team, who has recently decided to quit playing and resigned his position.

In regard to not bearing the expenses of the Buckeye team when

by telephone that the Buckeye team would not arrive until the afternoon, and their riding in before dinner was unexpected.

In regard to the return game not being given, the Buckeye manager informed them that they would play Marlinton men on the team. "Ringing in" is always sufficient excuse to break an engagement, the many football players are willing to face anyone who is put up against them.

"Come one, come all! this rock shall fly from its firm base as soon as I!"

Perhaps from the feeling that has unfortunately arisen between the two teams it is well they have decided not to play, for the sake of the peace and dignity of the State. There might have been more snap in the playing than would be strictly healthful.

The jury in the West Virginia Pulp Mill case failed to agree after being locked up sixty hours, and were discharged. The cost of the suit will be about ten thousand dollars. This is the prosecution that has so much to do with the removal of the plant to Caldwell, where it will be operated on a larger scale, and will employ 1200 or 1500 hands.

Captain Frazer, a British officer of high standing, arrived at Vancouver, March 11, direct from Manila. He says that just before leaving one of Dewey's officers said to him, "The war will be ended by the Admiral soon or it will end him. No man can stand such a strain as he does in this climate and live long."

We have received from the State Superintendent of Schools the biennial report. In the compass of its 240 pages one finds about every thing worth knowing in reference to the educational interests of West Virginia. As usual our superintendent has furnished a model report of what has passed under his supervision. The number of schools in Pocahontas for 1898 were 96. White enumeration 2347; colored 195. White enrollment 19,222; colored 53. Taxable property \$2,425,646.08. Total building fund \$8,401; teachers fund \$9,848.90.

Rail Road News.

The Charleston Gazette sees a Nigger in the Wood-pile:

The proposed location of the pulp mill at Caldwell promises to boom and largely increase the population and prosperity of that little town. The building of the pulp mill there is said to be by informed persons another one of the many schemes of the C. & O. Railroad Company, acting in conjunction with the owners of the big pulp mill at Piedmont who are back of the enterprise at Caldwell.

Involved in the deal is also said to be a pretty fight that has been stirred up between the West Virginia Central road, backed by Senator Elkins and ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, and M. E. Ingalls, of the C. & O. It is said that Senator Elkins undertook to form a combination with the Piedmont paper manufacturers to buy up large tracts of timber land in Randolph and Pocahontas Counties and locate a pulp mill there, also joining him in a scheme to build an extension of the West Virginia Central down from Beverly.

The Piedmont people carried out the first part of the program and after buying up several hundred thousand acres in the two counties made a deal with Ingalls to build their plant at Caldwell, on the main line of the C. & O., and Ingalls to build a branch line up from Caldwell to Pocahontas to carry the timber to Caldwell and transport the product to market.

In this scheme Elkins was completely outwitted by the C. & O. men who have secured almost absolute control of the vast timber territory of the south eastern part of the State. Since the Piedmont people left Elkins et al. in the lurch it is extremely doubtful whether the Beverly extension of the road will be built for some time to come. The pulp mill is expected to employ several hundred men at Caldwell, at least, and is sure to add greatly to the prosperity of that village. Three hundred men are now at work cutting timber for the new mill and it is expected to be in operation in the very near future.

The Pulp Mill.

Benjamin A. Richmond, chief attorney for the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company, has put a quietus on the many rumors concerning the intentions of the company by stating that they are going to move from Luke, Alleghany county, as soon as their mill in Greenbrier county, W. Va., is completed. This, he adds, they have determined upon whether prosecution for Potomac pollution is made. The new mill has been made by Mr. David L. Luke, treasurer and manager of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company. The new Greenbrier plant, work on which has commenced, will be at Caldwell not far from Lewisburg on the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and within five miles of the White Sulphur Springs, in West Virginia. It is stated the building will be made largely of steel and will cost over \$1,000,000. The intention of the Messrs. Luke is to make it the largest pulp plant in the United States.—Baltimore Sun.

The New Railroad.

The following is from the Staunton-Spectator, edited by Col Turk. It is the most concise and comprehensive statement of the incalculable advantages the river route offers in comparison with any other route through the county:

Col R. S. Turk, of Staunton, is now in Baltimore, where he is assisting in closing the sale of a large amount of West Virginia land lying in Pocahontas and Randolph Counties. It is understood that probably 150,000 acres will pass in the deal, and that the price paid will probably reach \$1,000,000. He stated that this purchase is one of the most important ever made in the State. It is the entering wedge to the purchase of the town site at Caldwell, W. Va., the building of a large plant for the manufacture of paper there, and the building of a railroad from Caldwell north through the counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas. The value of this road to Pocahontas county would be incalculable. The county is now forty miles from a railway station. This road, if it follows the Greenbrier, will just about halve the county and give it railroad facilities no other county in West Virginia possesses. The county is about 20 miles wide and Greenbrier River divides it into two nearly equal portions, and this will place every citizen of the county within at least ten miles of the railroad, and place more actual miles of railway in that county than any other county in the State. The windings of the river will make the actual mileage of the road something like eighty. It will put hundreds of thousands of dollars into it which could not be sent there by a road built in any other direction.

The Pulp Company.

The effort to convict the West Virginia Pulp Company of polluting the waters of the Potomac River above Cumberland, failed; the jury in the trial which has been in progress at Hagerstown for a week, failing to agree. This is the same company which is preparing to erect at Caldwell, Greenbrier county, new pulp mills of great capacity. They will not withdraw their plant entirely from Piedmont. The company, it is stated, has made contracts in that part covering 15 years. They receive eighty cords or eight carloads of pulp wood daily over the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway, which have given a special rate. Something over \$4 a cord is paid for the wood. It is understood that they too have 15 year contracts for pulp wood, taking so much each year from the West Virginia States Leather Company who sells the trunk and limbs after taking off the bark. After the saw mills get through with the trunks, the odds and ends including the limbs are utilized into pulp wood, thus clearing up nearly every part of the tree. Before the advent of pulp mills these parts were left in the woods to rot. The pulp mill company directly employs between 300 and 400 men, and indirectly in the woods between 600 and 700 more. Their plant at Caldwell will give employment to 1,200 men.—Menroe Watchman.

NOTICE OF

SHERIFF'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

The undersigned Sheriff of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, by virtue of an execution issued by the Circuit Court of Kanawha County, West Virginia, for the sum of \$25,184.00 and \$35.25 costs, in the suit of the State of West Virginia vs. J. C. Arbogast, Samuel Harper, S. C. Pritchard, J. W. Riley, John B. Warwick, J. W. Oliver, J. L. Honchin, William A. Gladwell, P. P. Oliver, Wise Herold, Henry Sheets, J. W. Rider, Amos J. Dilley, and John B. McCutcheon, and levied on the following described real estate belonging to the defendant J. C. Arbogast, on the 25th day of February, 1899, will proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the front door of the court house of Pocahontas County, on Tuesday,

THE 4th DAY OF APRIL, 1899, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m., the lands aforesaid, viz:

1st.—A tract of land containing 276 acres situated on Deer Creek, adjoining the lands of George W. Siple, J. D. Hughes, and others, and being the same land conveyed to the said J. C. Arbogast by Geo. W. Siple and wife by deed dated on the 2d day of January, 1888, and recorded in the clerk's office of the county court of Pocahontas county in Deed-book No. 18, page 318. About the half of this tract of land is improved and under fence and in meadow. The balance is timbered.

2d.—The home place of J. C. Arbogast, composed of four tracts of land containing 95 and 73 acres, conveyed to the said J. C. Arbogast by Isaac Moore and wife by deed dated June 9th, 1879, and recorded in the Clerk's Office of the County Court of Pocahontas County in Deed Book No. 13, page 243 and 43 acres adjoining the above tracts of 95 and 73 acres. And a tract of 143 acres adjoining the above three tracts of land, being the same land assigned to the said J. C. Arbogast, in the chancery suit of J. C. Arbogast vs. E. O. Moore.

All of these lands are situated in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, on Deer Creek, within one mile of the village of Green Bank, and are mostly improved and in a fine state of cultivation, and have on them a commodious and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn and all necessary out buildings.

Terms of Sale: A credit of six months will be given on the purchase money; the purchaser giving bonds bearing interest from date, with approved personal security

E. W. HILL, S. P. C. by Samuel Sheets, Deputy.

NOTICE!

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